



LOP BURI

Lop Buri is an interesting town of 153 kms. north of Bangkok. It was one of the oldest capitals of the Khmers who expanded their power to the town of Lawo or Lop Buri at the beginning of the 10th century and ruled over the area until the middle of the 13th century when the Thais, who had already migrated from the North and had settled down in this country, fought against them and declared the independence of the Thais. Since then Lop Buri has been ruled by the Thais. Many monuments in Khmer style were constructed in Lop Buri such as the Hindu Shrine, Phra Kan Shrine etc. These monuments still exist in abundance.

In 1664, King Narai, a king of Ayutthaya, made Lop Buri the second capital with the help of French architects. Therefore, the architectural style of Lop Buri in the reign of King Narai was half Thai and half western as can be seen from the Narai Ratchaniwet Palace.

TRANSPORTATION FROM BANGKOK TO LOP BURI

By Private Car: Lop Buri is accessible by taking Highway No.1 for 154 kilometres via Saraburi. An alternative is by Highway No.32 via Ayutthaya, Ang Thong and Sing Buri. The trip takes 2 hours approximately.

By Bus: Both air conditioned and non air conditioned buses leave Bangkok's Northern Bus Terminal every 20 minutes from 5.30 a.m.-8.30 p.m. everyday. Contact the Northern Bus Terminal, Tel: 272-0299, 272-0300 for more details.

By Train: Trains leave the Bangkok Railway Station (Hua Lamphong), for Lop Buri many times daily. Call 233-7010, 233-7020 for further information.

TRANSPORTATION FROM LOP BURI TO OTHER PROVINCES

From the Lop Buri Bus Station, non air conditioned buses leave for Saraburi, Sing Buri, Lam Narai, Takbli, Nakhon Ratchasima, Lom Sak, Ang Thong and Bang Pahan while air conditioned buses leave for Bangkok only. The buses leave frequently

during the day.

From the Lop Buri Railway Station, many trains leave for Ayutthaya, Bang Pa-in, Bangkok and other destinations in the north such as Nakhon Sawan, Phichit, Phitsanulok, Uttaradit, Lampang and Chiang Mai.

ATTRACTIONS

AMPHOE MUANG (อำเภอเมือง)

THE STATUE OF KING NARAI THE GREAT

(อนุสาวรีย์สมเด็จพระนารายณ์มหาราช)

The Statue of King Narai the Great, situated at the entrance of the town, was erected to honor King Narai the Great who had Lop Buri built as the second capital and made it prosperous. He also ordered his architects and his engineers to build Phra Narai Ratchaniwet Palace, pavilions, fortifications and the Buddhist sanctuary. He was the first to bring modern technology into use in the observatory and in laying terra-cotta pipes to supply water to the palace.

Apart from this, for his foreign policy, King Narai was the first Thai Monarch to establish a diplomatic relation with France and attribute friendly policy towards other foreigners, especially the Europeans.

PHRA PRANG SAM YOT (พระพรางค์สามยอด)

Phra Prang Sam Yot, once a Hindu Shrine, is the landmark of Lop Buri, and only 200 metres from the railway station. It was constructed in Lop Buri style with laterite and sandstone decorated with stucco. The adjoining prangs signify the Hindu Trinity of *Brahman*, *Vishnu* and *Siva*. In the reign of King Narai, the shrine was converted to a Buddhist temple as some Buddhist designs can still be seen on it.

SAN PHRA KAN (ศาลพระกาฬ)

"*SANPHRAKAN*", another Brahmanical shrine lying opposite *Phra Prang Sam Yot* consists of two sections. The old section dates back to the *Khmer* period and appears in the form of a laterite mound. The new section consists of a building constructed in 1951 contains a four-armed deity figure fixed with a Buddha's head which is now the object of worship. One of the most attractive sights for the tourists visiting *San Phra Kan* is the great number of tamed monkeys which feed themselves on food offered to the deity by worshippers.

PRANG KHAEK (พรางค์แขก)

"*Prang Khaek*", a charming little Khmer ruin in the market place on Vichayen Road near Narai Ratchaniwet Palace, was also a *Hindu shrine* but much smaller than *Phra Prang Sam Yot*. The Indian influence can be obviously seen in its structure. This Hindu Shrine consists of three brick prang constructed without mortar and has no corridors between each prang. It has been restored many times and is regarded as the oldest ancient monument of Lop Buri.

WAT NAKHON KOSA (วัดนครโกษา)

Wat Nakhon Kosa is located north of the Lop Buri Railway Station, near *Phra Kan Shrine*. It used to be the Khmer's place of worship. In front of the temple there is a prang of Lop Buri-style which was built around 1157 A.D. The U-thong-style cement Buddha on the prangs were made at later date. It is believed that *Chao Phraya Kosathibodi (Lek)* had this temple restored in the reign of King Narai; therefore, it was named *Wat Nakhon Kosa*.

WAT PHRA SI RATTANA MAHATHAT (วัดพระศรีรัตนมหาธาตุ)

Wat Phra Si Rattana Mahathat, located behind the Railway Station, is very important both in history and in archaeology. It was probably founded in the 12th century when the Khmers were governing Lop Buri. Many restorations had been done during Ayutthaya period. What can still be seen are the ruins of numerous prangs and chedis which were built in both Sukhothai and Ayutthaya styles.

VICHAYEN HOUSE (บ้านวิชาเยนทร์)

Vichayen House was constructed by King Narai as a residence for *Chevalier de Chaumont*, the first French ambassador to Thailand in the reign of *King Louis XIV*. Later the place was occupied by *Chao Praya Vichayen (Constantin Phaulkon)* until his death by the revolutionaries. There are many ruined buildings to be seen in the compound: one which served as a Roman Catholic chapel, a hall of residence for the ambassador and residences for members of the foreign mission. Ruins of water tanks made of bricks and fountains can also be seen within the compound.

WAT MANI CHONLAKHAN (วัดมณีชลขันธ์)

It was originally called *WAT KO KAE*, built in the reign of *King Rama IV* on an island in the Lop Buri River. Interesting places to be seen are *Chedi Luang Pho Saeng*, the *ubosot*, the *vihara* and the

large Buddha image by the river.

WAT SAO THONG THONG

(วัดเสาธงทอง)

This Wat is in the north of the Royal Palace. The vihara and the main Buddha image were created in the Ayutthaya period. Later, King Narai restored this monastery and changed the windows of the vihara into western style. It is said that the vihara has been built originally either as a church or a mosque but was subsequently converted to a Buddhist sanctuary. Near the vihara are the Pichu Building and the Khotchasan Building which were once used as reception houses for the Persian Ambassadors.

NARAI RATCHANIWET PALACE

(นารายณ์ราชนิเวศน์)

Narai Ratchaniwet, a place built by King Narai of Ayutthaya, took 12 years to be completed (1665-1677). It is located in the centre of town between Ratchadamnoen Road and Pratu Chai Road which is not too far away from the railway station. The structures built in the reign of King Narai include:

(a) *Water Reservoir* (อ่างเก็บน้ำ) constructed by King Narai to store water which came through terracotta pipes from *Ta-le Chupsorn*, a large fresh-water lake which supplied drinking water to the inhabitants of Lop Buri.

(b) *Phra Kklang Supharat* (พระคลังศุภรัตน์) commonly called the twelve treasure houses, built by King Narai for storing the royal treasures as well as royal goods for selling to foreign merchants.

(c) *Elephant and Horse Stables* (โรงช้างโรงม้า) located close to the wall separating the outer section of the palace from the middle section.

(d) *Chantara Phisan Pavilion* (พระที่นั่งจันทร์พิศาล) built as a royal residence of King Narai in 1665, later the pavilion was used as an audience hall after King Narai had moved his residence to *Suttha Sawan Pavilion* (พระที่นั่งสุทธารสวรรค). The building was constructed in pure Thai style, thus indicating

that no French architects had any share in constructing the building. The building was restored by King Mongkut in 1863 and is now used as a hall for displaying archaeological and art objects. Many stone Buddha images of the Lop Buri period are kept in the building.

(e) *Dusit Sawan Thanya Maha Prasat Hall* (พระที่นั่งดุสิตสวรรค์ธัญญมหาปราสาท) King Narai had this building constructed to be used as an audience hall for high-ranking foreign visitors and ambassador. He probably received *Chevalier de Chaumont*, Louis XIV's representative, in this hall. The building was constructed in a mixed architectural style which can be traced from the shape of the doors and windows (square-shape in Thai style, and dome-shape in western style). No roof structure can be seen at present, but it is believed that building was covered with multitiered roof with a tall pointed spire which is the typical roofing style of many mondops in Bangkok.

(f) *Suttha Sawan Pavilion* (พระที่นั่งสุทธารสวรรค) was built by King Narai as his residence and it was in this building that the king died on the 11th of July 1688, while the palace was resigned by the revolutionists. There still remain the ruins of the pavilion and artificial hills and fountains. It is recorded that the pavilion stood amidst beautiful garden in which many fountains were displayed.

(g) *Phrachao Hao Building* (ตึกพระเจ้าเหา) located on the south of the outer section of the palace was built by King Narai probably as a private audience hall. It is a brick structure in Thai style over a latterite foundation. Now, only the wall sections remain but the designs decorating the doors and windows can still be seen.

(h) *Banquet Hall* (ตึกเลี้ยงรับรองแขกเมือง) built by King Narai to entertain important foreign visitors is surrounded by ponds on the west, north and south. In front of the Banquet Hall stands a brick platform which might be the remaining part of a theatre in which the guests were entertained after dinner.

In 1856, *King Rama IV* of the Chakkri Dynasty graciously had the palace restored and used it as the inner capital. The buildings constructed in the reign of King Rama IV are:

(a) *Phiman Mongkut Pavilion* (พระที่นั่งพิมานมงกุฎ) is a three-storied brick building constructed by *King Mongkut* as his residence when he visited Lop Buri during the renovation of the palace. Connected with the said pavilion are three other two-storied buildings called *Suttha Winitchai Pavilion* (พระที่นั่งสุทธารวินิจฉัย), *Chai Sattrakorn Pavilion* (พระที่นั่งไชยศาสตรากร) and *Akson Sattrakhom* (อักษรศาสตราคม) All of these three buildings are now used as offices of the Lop Buri National Museum.

(b) *Phra Prathiap Buildings* (ตึกพระประเทียบ) 8 two storied buildings behind *Phiman Mongkut Pavilion*, were used as the residence of the inner court officials.

(c) *Royal Guard Residence* (ที่พักทหารรักษาการณ์) is situated at the entrance of the middle court

KING NARAI NATIONAL MUSEUM

(พิพิธภัณฑ์สถานแห่งชาติสมเด็จพระนารายณ์)

King Narai National Museum was established in 1924 in the *Narai Ratchaniwet Palace*. The museum is open from 9.00 a.m.-4.00 p.m. everyday except Monday and Tuesday. Various art objects and antiques are displayed in its four buildings:

(a) *Phiman Mongkut Pavilion* (พระที่นั่งพิมานมงกุฎ) displays prehistoric artifacts, such as stone axes and earthenware, ancient Buddha images, deva statues, wood carvings and so on.

(b) *Chantharaphisan Pavilion* (พระที่นั่งจันทรพิศาล) displays Buddhist artifacts of Ayutthaya and Rattanakosin periods and exhibits historic paintings in the reign of King Narai.

(c) *Farmer Museum* (พิพิธภัณฑ์ชาวนา) displays the farmer's tools such as ploughs, carts, grain separators and fish traps.

(d) *Grand Shadow Play Museum* (พิพิธภัณฑ์หนังใหญ่) displays shadow play figures from *Wat*

Takbian, Tambon Thai Talat, Amphoe Muang, Lop Buri.

LOP BURI ZOO

(สวนสัตว์ลพบุรี)

Lop Buri Zoo is situated behind the Army Theatre near Sa Kaeo Circle. The zoo is a wide and cool place with shade of trees and several kinds of animals. It is open everyday from 8.00 a.m.-6.00 p.m.

WAT SAN PAULO

(วัดสันเปาโล)

Wat San Paulo is situated on the east, about 3 kilometres from town. It was a church of the Jesuits, founded during the reign of King Narai. Now only a brick wall of a high tower behind the church still remains. The Thai word, "*San Paulo*" probably derives from "*St. Paul*" or "*Saint Paulo*"

KRAISON SIHARAT HALL OR PHRA THINANG YEN (พระที่นั่งไกรสรสีหราชหรือพระที่นั่งเย็น)

Kraison Siharat Hall or *Phra Thinang Yen* is located 4 kilometres from town and was built by King Narai at a place that was once an island in a lake called *Talay Chubsorn*, once used as a large reservoir. The lake has now dried up. Only the brick walls and foundations remain of the Hall. There are some small dwellings at the side which were probably accommodations for the King's attendants.

The Hall became a historical place when King Narai, Rev. Jesuit and the first lot of Louis 14's envoys used it to observe the eclipse of the moon on December 11, 1685.

WAT YANG NA RANGSI

(วัดยาง ณ รังสี)

Wat Yang Na Rangsi is located by the Lop Buri River at Mu 2, Tambon Talung, 9 kilometres south of the city center. The front of the temple is adjacent to Lop Buri-Bangpahan Highway. Formerly, it was called *Wat Phaya Yang* since there was an imposing *yang tree* (*dipterocarpus*) surrounded by many small ones

in the compound. The four Buddha images made of sandstone and quartz in the temple suggest that this forest temple could have been built during the *Lawo period*.

The old wooden teaching hall of the temple was built in 1927. Its rare architecture belongs to the country style in the central region of Thailand. After the restoration in 1988, it was turned into *the first Local Boat Museum in Thailand*. Many kinds of local boats are collected and exhibited in this museum.

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AMPHOE THA WUNG (อำเภอท่าวัง)

WAT LAI (วัดไผ่)

Wat Lai, is located on the bank of the *Bang Kham* river. Travel along Lop Buri-Sing Buri Road and turn right at k.m.18 for another 6 kilometres. It is an ancient monastery of the Ayutthaya period where the Phra Sri Ariya image is situated. An interesting thing to see is the vihara, decorated with stucco in various motifs, front and back, depicting Buddha's previous life story and the Lord Buddha's first sermon. It is regarded as one of the master pieces of Thai sculpture.

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AMPHOE CHAI BADAN (อำเภอชัยบาดาล)

WANG KAN LUANG WATERFALL

(น้ำตกวังก้านเหลือง)

Wang Kan Luang Waterfall (น้ำตกวังก้านเหลือง), is about 20 Kilometres from Lam Narai Market, Amphoe Chai Badan via Highway No.2089. It appeals as a quite and refreshing retreat from the city. Wang Kan Luang Waterfall has ten beautiful cascades and runs all year round because there is a large underground water source 1.5 kilometres away.

AMPHOE BAN MI (อำเภอบ้านหมี่)

WAT THAMMIKARAM

(วัดธรรมิการาม)

Wat Thammikaram is an old temple situated by the *Bang Canal* west of Wat Lai in Amphoe Tha Wung, or walk through the old village and cross the wooden bridge. It was named *Wat Khang Khao* (Bat Temple) since many bats used to live here. The drawing in the ubosot mixed with the western style like painting in silhouette depicts the history of Buddhism. The pictures drawn in the reign of *King Rama IV* is the villager's craftsmanship, but it is more exquisite than the craftsmanship in the vihara.

WAT KHAO WONGKOT

(วัดเขาวงกต)

Wat Khao Wongkot, is situated at the foot of Sanam Dang Mountain, 4 kilometres away from Amphoe Ban Mi, with three of its sides facing the mountains. The place worth visiting is the Bat Cave on the mountain shoulder over the chapel. This is the largest bat cave in Lop Buri. Around 6.00 p.m. a great number of bats leave the cave to look for food. They take one to two hours to leave the cave. The temple earns a lot of money from the sale of bat's droppings.

WAT KATTHALI PHANARAM OR WAT BAN KLUAI

(วัดกัทธิพนาราม หรือ วัดบ้านกล้วย)

Wat Katthali Phanaram or Wat Ban Kluai, is situated at the foot of *Sanam Chaeng Mountain*, Tambon Ban Kluai, 2 kilometres away from Amphoe Ban Mi. Ban Kluai is home to the descendants of *Thai Phuan* who migrated from Laos about 140 years ago. In the temple, there are many interesting places, such as a large beautiful chapel with square patio. Unfortunately, the small vihara, pagoda, teaching hall decorated with beautiful wood carvings had been replaced by the modern one, but the ancient pulpit with Thai Phuan's Buddha offerings or "*Thong Waen*" could be seen here. Occasionally,

Thai Phuan's meetings and ceremonies are held in this temple.

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AMPHOE PHATTHANA NIKHOM (อำเภอพัฒนานิคม)

SUNFLOWER FIELD (ทุ่งทานตะวัน)

This is the largest sunflower field in Thailand, located in Tambon Chong Sarika, Amphoe Phatthana Nikom. Travel 30 kilometres along Lop Buri-Saraburi Road, then turn left into Highway No.21 and travel further for 15 kilometres.

The sunflower plantation was initiated by the *Bank for Agriculture and Agricultural Co-operative and Pacific Co., Ltd.* Now the farmers prefer sunflower plantation to maize plantation during the dry season. The beautiful sunflower field have become a tourist attraction when the sun flower trees are in full blossom from November to January.

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SOUVENIRS

MATMI CLOTH AND EEL-PATTERN LOINCLOTH (ผ้ามัดหมี่และผ้าขามม้าลายได้ปลาไหล)

Weaving is done in *Ban Khuai, Ban Sai* and *Ban Hin Pak* in *Amphoe Ban Mi* (Many colours of good quality inexpensive matmi cloth are available in Lop Buri). The eel-pattern, loin-cloth is one of the best Thai cloth since ancient time.

REED MAT (เสื่อกก)

Many of these mats are produced in *Tambon Tha Din Dam, Amphoe Chai Badan*, near *Wang Kan Luang Waterfall*, 3 kilometres from the main road. This is a good example of a developed village in Lop Buri.

SAND STONE CARVINGS-IMITATION ANTIQUES (หินทรายแกะสลักเลียนแบบของเก่า)

At Mu 8, *Ban Nong Laeng*, in *Amphoe Khok Samrong*, the villagers carve sand stone into imitation antiques such as wheel of Dharma with deer lying next to it, Dvaravati-style Suriya Thep, Lop Buri-style Buddha images, animals etc. These carving are sold in Bangkok and Phra Nakhon Si Ayutthaya.

METAL FIGURES (รูปหล่อโลหะ)

The metal workers who live behind *Wat Tong Pu, Ban Tha Krayang*, Amphoe Muang, Lop Buri used to make metal Buddhas. Later, they began to make other metal figures such as the animals of the years, Hanumans, Phra Kan figures, etc., and sell them as souvenirs.

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ACCOMMODATION

TELEPHONE AREA CODE : 036 F = Fan, A = Air-conditioned room

| NAME OF HOTEL | ADDRESS | NO.OF ROOM | RATES |
|---|---|-----------------|--------------------|
| AMPHOE MUANG (อำเภอเมือง) | | | |
| ANG SUP LEK RESORT (อ่างซับเหล็กรีสอร์ท) | 199 Mu 6, Tambon Nikhom Sang Ton-eng Tel: 412491 | 27 bungalows | 250-1,200 (F,A) |
| ASIA (เอเชีย) | 1/7-8 Surasak Road Tel: 411892, 411555 Fax: 411892 | 111 | 120-300 (F,A) |
| HOLIDAY (ฮอลิเดย์) | 3 Soi Suriyothai 2, Narai Maharat Road Tel: 411343, 413601 | 96 | 240-480 (F,A) |
| MANDARIN (แมนดาริน) | 44 Mu 4, Phabonyothin Road Tel: 412969 | 32 | 280-300 (F,A) |
| LOP BURI INN (ลพบุรีอินน์) | 28/9 Narai Maharat Road Tel: 412300, 412609, 412457 Fax: 411917 | 136 | 600-2,500 (A) |
| MUANG THONG (เมืองทอง) | 1/5-7 Prang Sam Yot Road Tel: 411036 | 37 | 100-200 (F,A) |
| NETT (เน็ตตี้) | 17/1-2 Soi 2, Ratchadamnoen Road Tel: 411738 | 29 | 100-250 (F,A) |
| PIMAN (พิมาน) | 51/78 Soi Ekkathot, Horathibodi Road Tel: 412507, 412153, 412133 | 45 | 250-350 (A) |
| RAMA PLAZA (รามาวลาซ่า) | 4 Ban Pom Road Tel: 411065 | 36 | 150-220 (F,A) |
| SI INTHRA (ศรีอินทรา) | 3-5 Na Phra Kan Road Tel: 411261, 413258 | 23 | 140-250 (F,A) |
| TAIPE (ไทเป) | 24/6-7 Surasongkhrum Road Tel: 411524, 411661 Fax: 411523 | 104 | 140-300 (F,A) |
| WIBUNSI (วิบูลย์ศรี) | 388 Narai Maharat Road Tel: 411009 | 38 | 100-220 (F,A) |
| AMPHOE CHAI BADAN (อำเภอชัยบาดาล) | | | |
| BUNYALIT (บุญฤทธิ) | 019-020 Suranarai Road Tel: 461335, 461264 | 22 | 80-120 (F) |
| CHO SICHANG BUNGALOW (ช.สีซัง บังกะโล) | 96 Mu 4, Khotchaseni Road Tel: 461482, 461623 | 20 bungalows | 80-160 (F) |
| LAM NARAI (ลำนาทรายณ์) | 67/4 Suranarai Road Tel: 461334 | 32 | 100-160 (F) |

RESTAURANTS

TELEPHONE AREA CODE : 036

| NAME OF RESTAURANT | ADDRESS & TELEPHONE |
|--|--|
| AMPHOE MUANG (อำเภอเมือง) | |
| ANODAT (อโนดาต) | 226/21 Narai Maharat Road |
| BUA LUANG NAI (บัวหลวงใน) | 229/129-132 Narai Maharat Road TEL: 411014 |
| BUA LUANG NOK (บัวหลวงนอก) | 46 Mu 3, Tambon Tha Sala |
| D.M.P.81 ICE CREAM CENTRE (ดี พี เอ็ม ๘๑) | 15/5-6 Ratchadamnoen Road Tel: 411750 |
| DELUXE HOUSE (เดอลักซ์เฮ้าส์) | Prang Sam Yot Road |
| LOP BURI CAFE (ลพบุรีคาเฟ่) | Lop Buri Inn, Narai Maharat Road |
| MAHASARAKHAM 3 (มหาสารคาม ๓) | 226/8-10 Narai Maharat Road Tel: 412995 |
| MING THONG (มิ่งค้ทอง) | 1/41 Sai Pa Wai Road, Tambon Thale Chubson Tel: 411104 |
| SA KAO SUKI (สระแก้วสุกี้) | 229/69-70 Narai Maharat Road |
| BUN BAKERY (บุญเบเกอรี่) | 10/5 Na Phra Kan Road Tel: 411633 |

*This leaflet is for information purposes only.
The contents of the publication are subject to change without notice.*

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Area of Responsibility: Lop Buri, Nakhon Sawan,
Uthai Thani, Chai Nat, Sing Buri

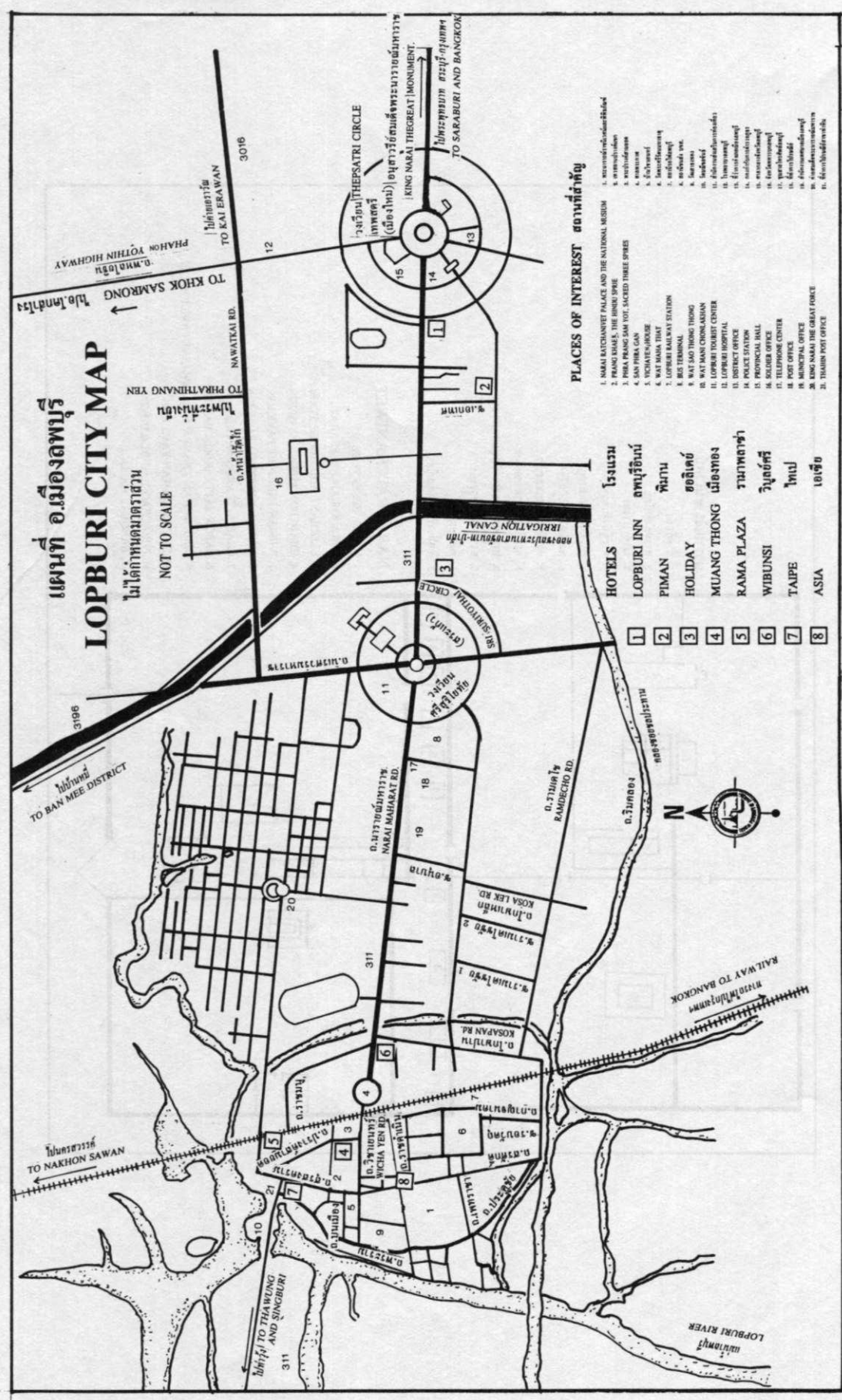
Information Development Section
TOURIST SERVICE DIVISION

December 1993

แผนที่ อเมืองลพบุรี

LOPBURI CITY MAP

NOT TO SCALE



PLACES OF INTEREST สถานที่สำคัญ

1. NARAI RATCHANIT PALACE AND THE NATIONAL MUSEUM
2. PHRA PHANG SAM YOT, SACRED THREE SPIRES
3. SAN PHRA CAN
4. VICHAYACHOR
5. WAT SAKA THAT
6. LOPBURI RAILWAY STATION
7. WAT SAKA THAT
8. WAT SAKA THAT
9. WAT SAKA THAT
10. WAT SAKA THAT
11. LOPBURI TOURIST CENTER
12. LOPBURI HOSPITAL
13. DISTRICT OFFICE
14. POLICE STATION
15. PROVINCIAL HALL
16. SOLDIER HALL
17. TELEPHONE CENTER
18. MUNICIPAL OFFICE
19. KING NARAI THE GREAT FORCE
20. THAI POST OFFICE
21. THAI POST OFFICE
22. THAI POST OFFICE
23. THAI POST OFFICE
24. THAI POST OFFICE
25. THAI POST OFFICE

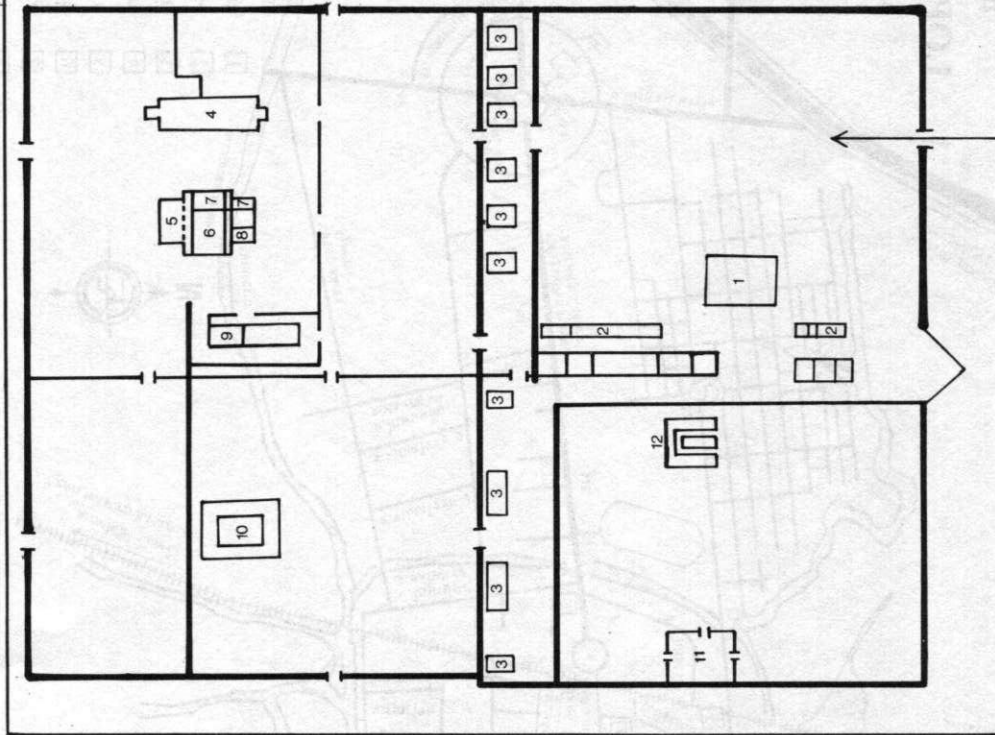
- Hotels**
1. LOPBURI INN
 2. PIMAN
 3. HOLIDAY
 4. MUANG THONG
 5. RAMA PLAZA
 6. WIBUNSI
 7. TAPE
 8. ASIA

นารายณ์ราชนิเวศน์

1. อ่างเก็บน้ำ
2. พระคลังศุภรัตน์
3. โรงช้างโรงม้า
4. พระที่นั่งจักรพรรดิพิมาน
5. พระที่นั่งสุทไธสวรรย์
6. พระที่นั่งสุทไธสวรรย์
7. พระที่นั่งสุทไธสวรรย์
8. พระที่นั่งสุทไธสวรรย์
9. พระที่นั่งสุทไธสวรรย์
10. พระที่นั่งสุทไธสวรรย์
11. ล้อมพระจันทร์
12. คีรีเขตรับรองแขกเมือง

NARAI RATCHANIWET

1. WATER RESERVOIR
2. PHRA KILANG SUPHARAT
3. ELEPHANT AND HORSE STABLES
4. CHANTHON PHISAN PAVILION
5. PHIMAN MONGKUT PAVILION
6. SUTTHA WINTCHAI PAVILION
7. CHAISATTRAKON PAVILION
8. AKSON SATTRAKHOM PAVILION
9. DIST SAWAN THANYA MAHA PRASAT PAVILION
10. SUTTHA SAWAN PAVILION
11. PHRACHAO HAO BUILDING
12. BANQUET HALL



ไม่ได้กำหนดมาตรฐาน